

PELLAGRA IN MISSISSIPPI INCREASING ALARMINGLY

MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND
CASES REPORTED.

The Only Known Cure is to See
That the Patient Has the
Proper Diet.

E. H. Galloway, M. D., Secretary
of the State Board of Health, has issued
the following circular on the sub-
ject of pellagra:

For the year 1914 there were 10,954 cases of pellagra reported to the State Board of Health through the county health officers, as compared with 6,991 for the preceding year. This shows more of an increase than probably actually existed, but without fear of contradiction, it can be said that pellagra is increasing at an alarming rate. The basis for this assertion is the increase for the year 1914 in the number of deaths from this cause, as compared with that for the year 1913. With practically the same number of deaths from all causes reported for the past two years, the number of deaths reported from pellagra for the year 1914 was 1,192, as compared with 795 for the year 1913.

The death rate for 1914 was 62.7 per hundred thousand population, as compared with a rate of 42.4 for 1913. This means that the death rate for 1914 increased over 47 per cent over that for the year 1913.

Pellagra is one, if not the most important disease, with which we are confronted at this time, and it deserves more attention than it has received to date. During the year 1914 in the number of deaths it was third, being only exceeded by tuberculosis and pneumonia. Pellagra caused more deaths during this year than typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, influenza, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and acute poliomyelitis combined. Pellagra affects both whites and negroes; for the year 1914 the white rate was 30.8 and the negro rate nearly three times as large, being 87.6 per hundred thousand population.

The mortality from pellagra, based on the number of cases reported for all deaths, was 10.9 per cent; white mortality 6.4 per cent and negro 13.4 per cent. On this basis, the negro mortality is more than twice that of the white.

Pellagra is not confined to any particular section of the State, as it was reported from every county in the State, and every county had deaths from pellagra for the year 1914, with the exception of Hancock, Pearl River and Winston. The greatest number of deaths from this cause was reported from counties having hospitals; Hinds led with 170 deaths, Lauderdale 71, Adams 53. The other counties having more than 30 deaths were as follows: Sunflower, 52; Coahoma, 46; Warren, 43; Bolivar, 40; Lowndes and Panola, 37 each; Forrest and Washington, 32 each; and Copiah, 30.

A great many investigations of this disease have been made in this country and Europe. A little over a year ago Dr. Joseph Goldberger, Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, was placed in charge of a corps of men for the purpose of investigating the case of pellagra, and it is the opinion of Dr. Goldberger that pellagra is due to a one-sided or unbalanced diet, which is deficient in the proteid elements. It was reported in the weekly publication of the Health Reports of the United States Public Health Service that this was not only the cause, but that by supplying the proteid elements that pellagra could be cured.

It has been reasonably well established that pellagra is not a communicable disease, and that beneficial results have been obtained in institutions and private practice by following the idea of Doctor Goldberger that pellagra is due to a deficiency of the proteid elements, by feeding pellagrins on a diet composed of lean meat, milk, eggs and beans.

Without any other successful line of treatment for pellagra, it is the duty of every physician to follow the suggestion of Doctor Goldberger in the treatment of pellagra. So far, there have been no drugs that have produced cures for this disease. Therefore, by following his suggestions, no harm can be done, as the proper feeding of individuals, either well or sick, is advisable.

There is plenty of evidence to support the dietary treatment of pellagrins. In several institutions where it has been possible to see that patients are given the proper foods, and that they eat it, some remarkable results have so far been obtained. In these institutions having a large percentage of pellagrins, last year the

dietary treatment was started and in none of them so far has there been a recurrence of a single case. Whether we want to accept this method of treatment of pellagra, should not enter into the matter. With evidence as strong as this, it is plainly the duty of every physician to not pass over lightly these suggestions. Neither should he be hasty in condemning this method of treatment until he can assure himself positively that pellagrins not only had the proper foods placed before them, but that it was eaten as advised by Doctor Goldberger.

It is realized that such food as lean meat, eggs and milk are the most expensive foods that are to be had, and in many instances, it would be impossible for patients suffering from pellagra to supply themselves with these foods, but fortunately field peas and navy beans will accomplish the same thing, and the people of the State of Mississippi should be encouraged to grow more field peas and navy beans, and one of these two articles should become a part of the diet of every individual that cannot supply themselves with meat, milk and eggs. In preparing either field peas or navy beans for the feeding of pellagrins, it is well to cook them to a mushy consistency, and insist on them eating them several times each day.

It is necessary that the medical profession give the matter of treatment of pellagra considerable attention. This is easily understood when we consider that if this disease increase at the same proportion that it has during the year of 1914 over that of the preceding year, the number of deaths for the year 1916 will exceed the number from all forms of tuberculosis; hence, the necessity for immediate action.

Keep posted on the political situation for the next three months through the Sentinel, only 25 cents for three months

S. E. MONTGOMERY

Candidate for Magistrate for Beat Three.

To the Voters of Beat Three: I am a candidate for Magistrate for Beat Three of Yazoo County. If elected, I promise an efficient and conscientious discharge of its duties. If you believe me and give me your confidence and support, a faithful service shall be your reward.

Sincerely,
adv. S. E. MONTGOMERY.

RAILROAD ASSURED.

The Yazoo Southwestern Attracting Much Notice.

The Jackson correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Picayune says:

Reports from Yazoo City are to the effect that active and actual work will begin in a few days on the railroad that is to connect that city with Carthage, Leake County. Nearly all the rights of way necessary have been secured and the chief engineer has gone to Chicago to close up contracts for the grading. No railroad has been built in Mississippi recently, that from Meridian to Union being the last, and this revival of construction work is taken as a good sign of the times—it is taken to mean that confidence is being restored, slowly, perhaps, but surely, and once this European war is brought to an end it is believed several other railroad projects will be put through.

For a great many years the people of Jackson have dreamed and figured on a railroad up the valley of Pearl to Carthage, and are still hoping to live long enough to see it in operation. Carthage is the capital of Leake County, the only county in Mississippi that has not a single mile of railroad, and its people are fully alive to the importance of quick communication with the outside world. Its lands are fertile, its timber resources great, and though its women may still be "kittening socks for Jeff Davis' army," they are prosperous and happy in assisting their husbands in making a good living at home.

Vote for Dr. J. P. Taylor for State Treasurer.

Gov. Brewer's Hide.

Since Gov. Brewer has put his administration as an issue in the gubernatorial campaign, the people are glad of the opportunity to pass on it. What they will do or him on August 3rd would make any man with self-pride, resign his office and leave the State. But mark the prediction, Brewer's hide is so thick that he will continue to tell the people what a bad man Bilbo is, after he is overwhelmingly elected in the first primary. He has utter contempt for the opinions of the people, and no better sense than to show it.—Poplarville Free Press.

RUSSELL MAKES STATEMENT ABOUT BREWER'S THREAT

Says That the Governor Had Guilty Knowledge of Stealing of Legislative Bill.

A Senatobia special to Saturday's Commercial Appeal says:

Gov. Earl Brewer and Hon. Lee M. Russell met today at Tyro for the first time since the incident at Wesson, Miss., where it is alleged that Gov. Brewer threatened to cut Russell's throat from ear to ear if certain statements were made concerning the sequestration of a legislative bill.

There were present at Tyro about 3,000 people. There was no joint debate. Gov. Brewer began at 10 o'clock and spoke until 12. The governor was in fine form and flayed T. G. Bilbo and those whom he alleged were trying to ride into office with him, denouncing Bilbo as a thief, grafter and an all-round crook. Gov. Brewer said that he was sorry that it had become necessary for him to take such steps as he did at Wesson to protect the integrity of the high office of Governor of Mississippi, but that he would allow no man to openly charge him with stealing without his resenting it personally.

The governor gave his version of the affair as follows:

"I was on the platform with two other gentlemen when Russell was speaking, when Russell said, 'I did not charge at Mize that Bunyan Carter had stolen a certain legislative bill, but I will say now who did steal that bill—the man who stole that bill is now on this platform,' and turned around and faced me.

"I then got up and walked over to Russell and told him that I would allow no man to charge me with stealing without resenting it, and if he said that I stole this bill I would cut his throat from ear to ear."

The governor says that Mr. Russell did not again refer to the matter.

Mr. Russell in his speech at Tyro today said that Brewer's version of the matter was correct as far as it went, but that after Brewer had made the threat that he (Russell) said "I hereby charge that you, Gov. Earl Brewer, did have then and now have a guilty knowledge of the stealing of that bill, and that you have not revealed that knowledge to any court or grand jury." At one time during the course of Gov. Brewer's speech it became necessary for the chairman to appeal to the citizens present to desist in interrupting with cries for Bilbo.

Excitement was high, but after the appeal of the chairman for order no further interruptions were made, and both speakers were listened to attentively.

Mr. Russell arrived during the course of Gov. Brewer's speech and was given 1-2 hours in the afternoon to reply. He devoted most of his time to a criticism of Gov. Brewer's administration.

Gov. Brewer, in discussing the affair at Wesson, said that after he had refused to debate with Russell that Russell had followed him all over the State and had, in his absence, after the Governor would leave to fill other appointments, heap upon him the vilest of abuse, making this abuse personal, and that it was because of this action of Russell that he could stand the personal attacks on his character no longer and was forced to stop it by this method. Mr. Russell reiterated today from the platform that Gov. Brewer did have guilty knowledge of the stealing of the legislative bill in question. The governor did not stay to hear Russell's speech, leaving at the noon hour for Independence, where he delivered a speech at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Vote for Ney Williams, the People's Choice, for District Attorney.

For Humanity's Sake.

If this country really means to stress humanitarianism, let us decline to fight under any circumstances. It seems to the writer that we can't complain of Germany's inhumanity and then go in, red-handed for war, no matter what the provocation.

Under the criminal law, a man starving to death may not steal bread.

Under the moral law "Thou shalt not kill"—separately nor in droves—suggests a principle to go by.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Let us BE humane and conquer in a bloodless war.—Exchange.

If you want all the news before it becomes ancient history, subscribe to the Sentinel. Only 25 cents for three months.

Geo. R. Edwards FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

Makes His Plea to the Plain People, Whose Interests Have Been Paramount In Every Official Act.

My Fellow Citizens: I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner from the First Supreme Court District of Mississippi and I frankly solicit your support and influence in my behalf in the pending campaign.

Four years ago you elected me your Railroad Commissioner by an overwhelming majority. In the performance of the functions of that great office, I have striven with all my heart and soul, and mind and strength to make of myself an honest, faithful, efficient and fearless public servant. Whenever the Railroads have attempted to put up any sort of a job on the people of Mississippi, I have very promptly put the stamp of my disapproval upon their little scheme by letting them know there was "nothing doing" I have done my dead level best to make for my-



self such a record of faithful public service as would be gratifying to my friends and a source of pride to my wife and children. If I have failed in any respect, it has been a failure of the head and not of the heart.

Probably the surest way to determine what any man will do in the future, what line of action is likely to characterize his conduct, is to ascertain what he has done in the past; what are his leanings and inclinations; where are his sympathies; what sort of footprints has he left behind him; what sort of a record has he made.

For eight years I was the Private Secretary of Hon. John Sharp Williams, at Washington, D. C. For three years I was the private Secretary of Gov. Jas. K. Vardaman, while he was Governor of the State of Mississippi. Subsequently to that time, I was Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, and now I am your Railroad Commissioner.

Since I have been your Railroad Commissioner, I helped to raise the assessment of the public service corporations about \$18,000,000, the result of which is that they are now paying into your public treasuries about \$360,000 each year more money for taxes than they ever did pay before in Mississippi, and the United States Court at Birmingham held that that assessment would have to pay their taxes just like other people have to pay theirs. This is one of the reasons why the Railroads are doing everything in their power to bring about my defeat in this race.

I helped to lower the freight and express rates and you have today the lowest freight and express rates you ever did have in Mississippi, and yet these rates are no lower in Mississippi than they are in other States.

The present Railroad Commission has probably required the Railroads to build more and better depots than any other Commission you have ever had.

One of the results is that we are turning into your public treasuries more actual clear money each year than any other department of your State government, not even excepting the State Penitentiary.

Do you know the Sheriff of Yazoo County is collecting about \$4,000 more money for taxes each year since I have been your Railroad Commissioner than he ever did collect before? Don't you think that Yazoo County needs George R. Edwards as a Railroad Commissioner?

If the railroads could control me; if they could use me; if I were willing to "crook the preg-

nant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," don't you know that they would be doing everything in their power to get you to vote for me? Of course, you do. But instead of this, we witness the spectacle of the President of the Illinois Central Railroad spending Railroad money to buy space in the newspapers for the purpose of injuring me. We see the General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Chicago, Illinois, sending out tons upon tons of printed matter criticizing the Railroad Commission. We see the Special Agents, train masters and railroad boosters riding around over the district cussing George Edwards and asking people to vote for his opponent.

Are you going to let the railroads select your Railroad Commission for you, or are you going to do this for yourself?

When I was your State Treasurer, I handled about \$14,500,000 of your public money. My books have been checked and rechecked two or three different times, since I went out of office, sometimes by men who were my political enemies, and each and every time, my books were found to balance to a cent, and the money was all there. In all this talk in the newspapers about public men being short in their accounts and stealing the people's money, you have never heard one word of criticism of George R. Edwards' good name, and you never will, unless they lie, and I have handled more of your public money than any other living man has ever handled, except the State Treasurer who succeeded me.

I am the same George Edwards whom Senator Vardaman, in every political speech he made in the district four years ago, advised you to vote for for Railroad Commissioner. He told you then that I would make you a good Railroad Commissioner, and I have striven in season and out of season to fulfill his prediction.

I am anxious to be reelected. I want your vote and I hope you will give it to me. I want your support, because I want to know that you approve of my course as your public servant.

I want to know that you are standing behind me, aiding, abetting, sympathizing with and encouraging me in the fight which I am making to force the great railroad corporations to pay their taxes just like the people have to pay theirs.

I am not going to make you a lot of foolish, silly, senseless promises in order to get you to vote for me. I decline absolutely to make any sort of extravagant promises with the view of catching your vote. I decline absolutely to promise you anything which I know beforehand that I cannot do, and which I do not expect to do.

When you cast your vote for some unknown person, some untried person without a record of any sort; some person who has never been subjected to the great temptations which constantly beset the Railroad Commissioner; it will be a leap in the dark for you, because you cannot possibly know at this time what that person will do; you cannot possibly know whether he will experience a change of mind, after the election is over, and then betray you by undoing all of the good things which your present Railroad Commission has done. The fact is, you do not know anything at all about the two men who are running against me. You do not know whether they are good or bad; you do not know whether they are corrupt or honest.

When you vote for George R. Edwards, you know beforehand just what you are getting. You know whether or not I have been honest; faithful and fearless in the discharge of my duties as a public official. I have been tried in the fiery furnace and you know whether or not I have come out of it with clean hands, and whether I have been true to the interests of the people of Mississippi. All you have to do is to go to the public records at Jackson, and you can easily ascertain by my vote on a thousand questions, whether what I have said I have done is true or not.

I here and now challenge either of my opponents to show one single instance where I have, by word or vote, or official act, been unfaithful to the people of Mississippi and their interests. I challenge every man in Mississippi to go to the public records at Jackson, and show that I have failed to stand up, in one single instance, in the people's behalf.

With your good help, I am going to be reelected by the largest majority ever given any man in this District for Railroad Commissioner, and I here and now promise to serve you just as faithfully, and just as fearlessly in the future as I have served you in the past. Very respectfully,

GEORGE R. EDWARDS.